

Printed Tables

About Poisons.

(Printed by Anna C. Hartshorne
for Professor Hartshorne's Lectures
on Medical Jurisprudence
at Woman's Medical College of Penna.)

About 1875.
Printed by A. C. Hartshorne
Done at Haverford College.

Poisons

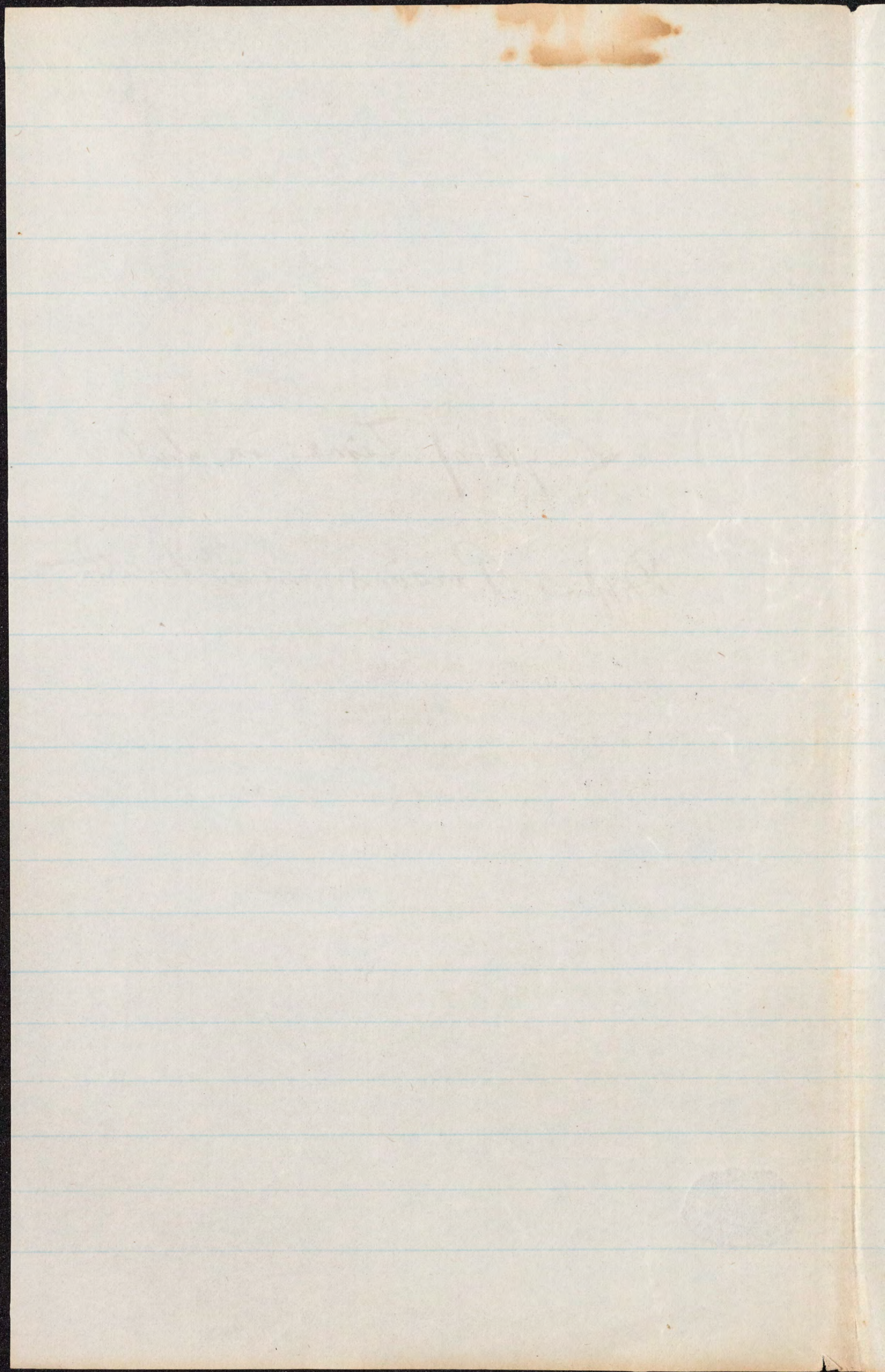
John C. ...

Box of A. C. ...
for paper with ...
on ...
...

March 1845
...

[CA. 1875?]

Length of Time in which
Different Poisons cause Death.



LENGTH OF TIME TO PRODUCE DEATH.

Prussic Acid or Cyanide of Potassium, from a few minutes to two or three hours.

Strychnia, from ten minutes to six hours.

Aconite, three or four hours.

Arsenic, ^{less than} from half an hour to four hours.

Opium or Morphia, six to twelve hours.

Gelseminum, seven or eight hours.

Stramonium, eight hours.

Digitalis, over twenty hours.

Sulphuric ~~or Nitric~~ Acid, eighteen to twenty-four hours.

Nitrate of Silver, uncertain ; seldom fatal.

Oxalic Acid, from a few minutes to several days.

All irritant poisons are variable in the time elapsing before death.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO, ILL.

1911

TO THE HONORABLE

THE PRESIDENT

OF THE UNIVERSITY

OF CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

U.S.A.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF

RECEIVING

THE SUM OF

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

FOR THE PURCHASE OF

EQUIPMENT FOR THE

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

OF THE UNIVERSITY

OF CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

U.S.A.

IN FULL PAYMENT OF

THE DEBT OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LENGTH OF TIME TO PRODUCE DEATH.

Prussic Acid or Cyanide of Potassium, from a few minutes to two or three hours.

Strychnia, from ten minutes to six hours.

Aconite, three or four hours.

Arsenic, from ^{20 minutes} ~~half an hour~~ to four hours.

Opium or Morphia, six to twelve hours.

Gelseminum, seven or eight hours.

Stramonium, eight hours.

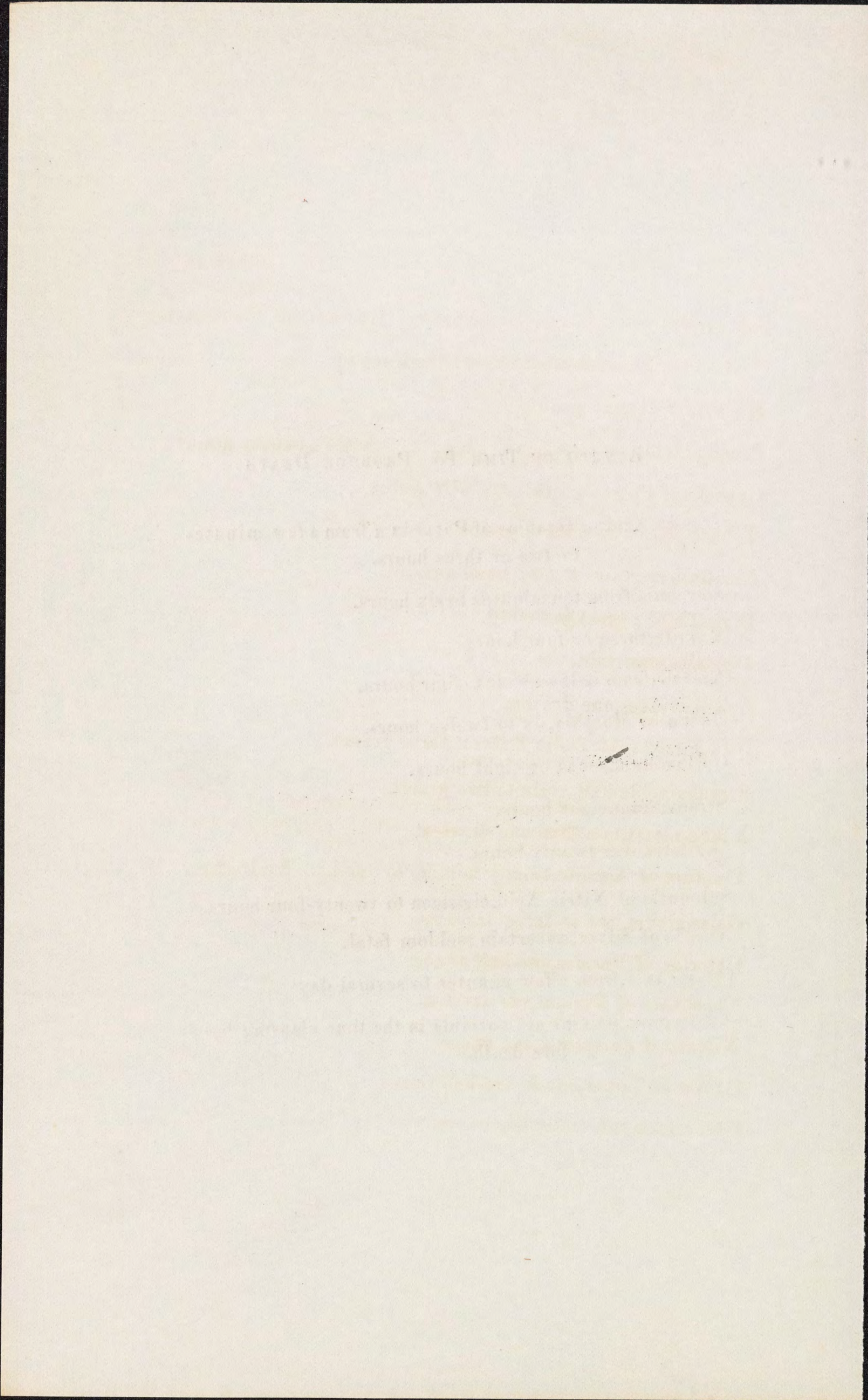
Digitalis, over twenty hours.

Sulphuric or ^{Hydrochloric} ~~Nitric~~ Acid, ¹⁶ ~~eighteen~~ to twenty-four hours.

Nitrate of Silver, uncertain; seldom fatal.

Oxalic Acid, from a few minutes to several days.

All irritant poisons are variable in the time elapsing before death.

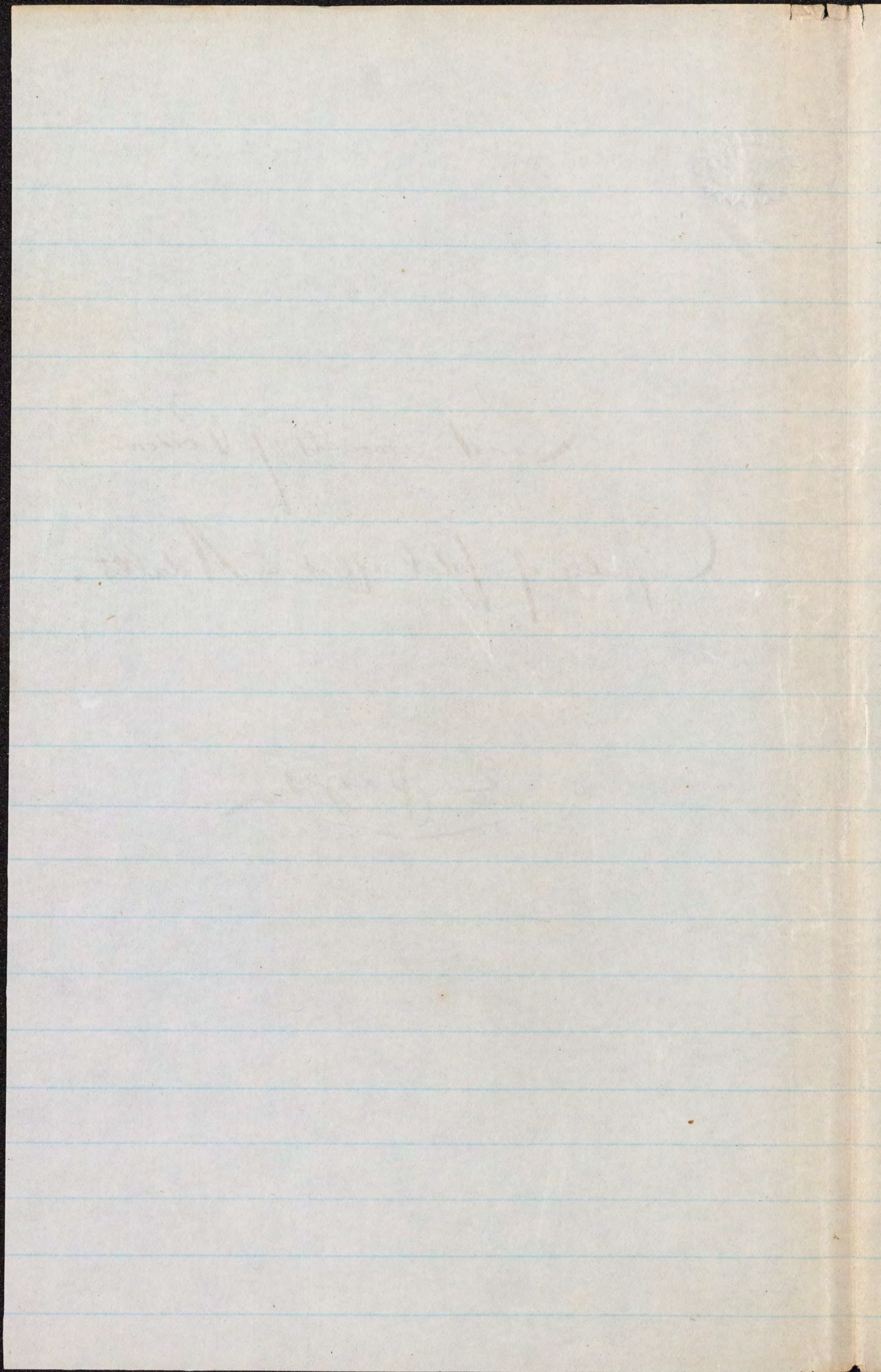


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[CA. 1875?]]

Least amounts of Poisons
Capable of fatal effect in Adults.

2 pages



LEAST AMOUNTS OF POISONS

CAPABLE OF DESTROYING LIFE IN AN ADULT.

Sulphuric Acid, one fluidrachm.

Nitric Acid, two fluidrachms.

Hydrochloric Acid, one fluidounce.

Oxalic Acid, one drachm.

Tartaric Acid, one ounce.

Solution of Potassa, two fluidounces.

Solid Caustic Potash, or Soda, uncertain.

Nitrate of Silver, uncertain.

Solution of Ammonia, about a fluidounce.

Phosphorus, one eighth of a grain, to a grain.

Arsenious Oxide (acid) two grains.

Corrosive Sublimate, three grains.

Acetate of Lead, an ounce or more.

Sulphate of Copper, half an ounce.

Tartar Emetic, two grains, to half a drachm.

[Faint, illegible text covering the majority of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

Cantharides powder, twenty-four grains ; Tincture, one fluidounce.

Opium, four grains: Laudanum, two fluidrachms.

Morphia Salts, one grain.

Prussic Acid, less than one grain pure ; Scheele's, twenty grains .

Cyanide of Potassium, two & a half grains.

Tobacco, by enema, thirty grains.

Nicotin, uncertain ; a very small amount.

Digitalin, one grain, probably.

Digitalis, uncertain.

Lobelia, leaves, one drachm.

Nux Vomica, Alcoholic Extract, three grains.

Strychnia, one-half grain to two grains.

Aconite root, less than one drachm:

Tincture of Aconite, twenty minims to one-half fluidrachm.

Gelseminum, two or three drachms.

Chloride of Barium, one-half ounce.

Carbonate of Barium, one drachm.

Nitrate of Potassium, one ounce.

Cream of Tartar, one & one-half ounce.

Chloroform, internally, one ounce.

1. The first of these is the fact that the grain is not uniform in size.

2. The second is that the grain is not uniform in shape.

3. The third is that the grain is not uniform in color.

4. The fourth is that the grain is not uniform in texture.

5. The fifth is that the grain is not uniform in weight.

6. The sixth is that the grain is not uniform in density.

7. The seventh is that the grain is not uniform in strength.

8. The eighth is that the grain is not uniform in durability.

9. The ninth is that the grain is not uniform in resistance to decay.

10. The tenth is that the grain is not uniform in resistance to fire.

11. The eleventh is that the grain is not uniform in resistance to insects.

12. The twelfth is that the grain is not uniform in resistance to diseases.

13. The thirteenth is that the grain is not uniform in resistance to frost.

14. The fourteenth is that the grain is not uniform in resistance to drought.

15. The fifteenth is that the grain is not uniform in resistance to salt.

16. The sixteenth is that the grain is not uniform in resistance to alkali.

17. The seventeenth is that the grain is not uniform in resistance to acid.

18. The eighteenth is that the grain is not uniform in resistance to alkali.

19. The nineteenth is that the grain is not uniform in resistance to acid.

20. The twentieth is that the grain is not uniform in resistance to alkali.

